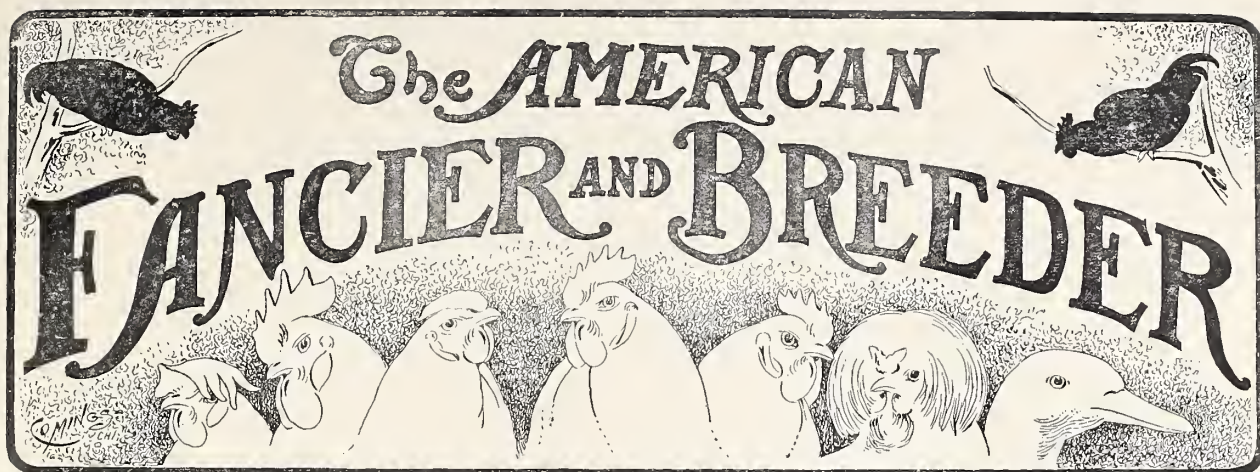


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The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 20.

De Kalb, Illinois., August, 1903.

No. 8.



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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

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DE KALB, ILLINOIS, AUGUST, 1903.

No. 8.

Non-Sitting Breeds.

Leghorns, Minorcas and other breeds of this class are commonly alluded to as non-sitting breeds and quite a number of people get the idea that they never become broody at all. There is no non-sitting breed that we have any knowledge of. A large percentage of Leghorn hens will become broody and the tendency is stronger with two or three year old hens than younger fowls. It is also noticeable that they are more liable to become so when free range is given than when in confinement. Leghorn hens are steady sitters and good mothers although they are a little nervous if they have not been handled before this time. They do not break their eggs and are very attentive to business at a time when attention counts.

As a rule such birds as are styled non-sitters should be permitted to select their own nests as they do not take kindly to being made to sit in a certain place or under certain conditions. Very much will depend on the management of hens whether they seek to sit or not. If they are fed for laying, all the older hens sold off, it is altogether probable that very few of them will become broody. When they are kept a year or two and permitted to become fat with a free range it is altogether probable they will get broody. We had this season a lot of Light Brahma hens which are said to be sitters that absolutely refused to get broody. They began laying early in March and up to the last of May sixty percent of them failed to get broody. This sixty percent took a short vacation in the first part of June and then began laying again.

Value of Charcoal.

Charcoal is one of the best disinfectants and purifiers of the animal system we have or at least that we know of. When fowls are afflicted with such disease as roup or any other putrid affections, charcoal is of great service, as it helps greatly to purify the digestive organs and acts as a stimulus by purifying the blood and toning up the system in general. It does not need to be crushed up fine, mixed with other food and thus compel them to eat it, but all that is necessary is to break it up in small pieces convenient for them to swallow. It is without a doubt a great benefit to them, and even healthy fowls are benefited, for it serves to keep them healthy and they will produce more eggs if they have plenty of charcoal of easy access. The cost of charcoal is but a trifle, even when bought and

if you burn wood in your stove the fine ashes may be sifted out and the black coals saved out and pounded up in pieces about the size of a grain of corn and placed in small piles where the fowls can get it easily. It is especially valuable during the spring and summer months, for then it is that the blood is sluggish and needs something to purify it, and it is from this reason, principally, that most of the poultry diseases come during these months. Neither the trouble nor expense amounts to anything worth noticing, and the benefit to the fowls is no trifle I can assure you. Fowls must be cared for, and cared for properly, if one wants profit and enjoyment from them.

Keep Accounts.

One of the surest ways in which to keep up your interest in the poultry business is to keep a strict account of your expenses and receipts. No man is expected to succeed in any business if he trusts to chance and to memory for a record of transactions. The poorest family or individual, whose income is so small that it seems hardly worth the sheet of paper on which is set down the meagre list of outgoes and incomes, will find it profitable to keep the account. On look-it over it will be seen where the income might have been increased and the expenditures diminished, and the lesson will make the next record tell a better story. So it is in keeping poultry; if you set down daily the account pro or con, your attention is thereby called to that particular branch of your business. Any increase in profit is gladly noticed, and the the reason of the prosperous change is noted; if any falling off occurs, you are incited to look up the cause of the deficiency and to take measures which shall prevent a recurrence of the difficulty.

At the beginning of every month take one leaf of any memorandum or blank book; draw two pencil lines from the top to the bottom of the page, at the left hand, and two similar lines at the right hand, of the middle of the page; write the month at the top, and the number of the days, from the first to the last, on the page in the left hand divisions made by your pencil. It is very little trouble after that to put down each day's number of eggs, and to add them up at the end of each month. Set down the whole amount and the price received for those which are sold. The next leaf for the next month, and at the end of the year the whole sum can be easily reckoned.

Find how much your feed has cost for the year, and you know the whole story.

Buying Diseased Fowls.

Disease is often brought upon the farm by the introduction of fowls from other places. Too much care cannot be exercised in procuring additional stock. The main object should be to notice whether they are healthy. A healthy fowl always has a bright, scarlet comb, and this is particularly so with laying pullets or hens. The plumage should be new, which indicates that they have molted and will soon begin to lay; but if the plumage is smoky, with straggling feathers that pull out very easily, the fowls will have to pass through the molting period, and may not lay for three months.--*Farm & Fireside.*

The Care of Bantams.

In one particular, Bantams require different treatment from most young poultry. Though most of them when full grown are hardy birds, the chicks are not in their early days. They develop their first feathers with great rapidity, and while this growth is going on, they must be kept dry and tolerably warm. As a rule Plymouth Rock hens are the best mothers, Bantams being too anxious and fussy, and they will not endure interference. Many people advise raising Bantams in the autumn, with the object of checking their growth and so keeping down their size.

As to feeding, it is not to stuff them, and so increase their size; still, the young chicks must be constantly fed for three weeks or so, or their strength will fail. Where insects abound they will pick up support enough, but where premises are too small for this, a few crumbs must be frequently thrown to them in their earliest days. When once fully fledged they will thrive on two meals a day. Their diet may be more stimulating than that of the larger breeds. Their adult form and plumage will be hastened, and this is an advantage.

Bantams are the fowls for the busy people who can only spare them a few moments of attention in a day. To such we recommend them, and a little leisure time bestowed on them will not be profitless.

It costs no more to keep thoroughbreds than scrubs, and you'll take much better care of them, and naturally they will pay better.

Movable Nest Boxes.

Various arrangements for nesting boxes in the henhouses have been suggested, but the best is for general purposes, a plain box hung on two nails so that it can be taken down easily. The groceryman's box pile will furnish an abundance of material to select from, as the boxes do not need to be uniform in size. About 12 inches square and five inches deep is what is wanted. Nail two cleats to the back, allowing them to project six inches above the box. Thru these bore holes by which the box is hung on two tenpenny nails driven in the walls of the building.

The merit of these nests lies in the ease with which they can be taken down for cleaning, etc. About once a month they are taken to some convenient place to receive an application of insecticide and new filling. One part of crude carbolic acid and two parts of kerosene makes an excellent mixture for disinfecting, and for repelling vermin. Where boxes are stationary they are inconvenient to take care of, and contents are apt to become foul and the breeding place of lice.

These movable boxes are just the thing where hens are used for incubation. When a hen becomes broody eggs are given to her, and at night the box, hen and all, is carried to an apartment of the brooder house, where she can serve out her time unmolested, and at the same time get off to take food and exercise.

The boxes should be all made uniform as to distance apart of the holes by which they are suspended, so that a box may be removed from one pair of nails to another pair anywhere else.

I have torn down the long nest rows and the patent "hide away boxes," which are said to tempt the hens to lay a few extra eggs, and now use the movable boxes, excepting a few trap nests in the breeding pen, where it is serviceable to know the best layers.—Ex.

Oats as a Poultry Food.

Oats are not fed as they should be and it is largely on account of the fact that frequently a poultry owner will cast only a few oats to well fed chickens and they will not eat them readily. He arrives at the conclusion that they do not like them, and is contented with this trial and feeds something else. The fact is that hens have to become accustomed to them before they will eat them with any degree of readiness and relish. One of the best ways of preparing oats to get poultry to eat them is to boil them or steep them with very hot water for some time in a vessel and feed them while in a soft condition or mix them with a bran mash. Hens will eat them with a relish and will go about singing as happy as can be. It is a well balanced ration for hens and they usually shell out eggs without getting too fat. Some poultrymen have kicked up the scare that the hulls are an

injury to the hens, and occasionally a condition may arise that will warrant this thought, but they are usually few and far between and especially where oats form only a part of the ration or when fed in a cooked or soft condition. Feed oats and plenty of them, and there will be very little disposition to change the ration as long as they can be readily obtained.

Parties living near oat meal mills can get in the refuse just the thing for poultry as a food. Much of the meal is broken too fine for commerce and this is a part of the refuse of such mills. It makes a splendid feed for poultry and can be obtained very reasonably.

CUT BONE.

This may be a little late to make arrangements for cut bone for this year's feeding, but it is not too late to begin thinking about it for next year. Cut bone with the meat adhering to it is the very best feed that can be given to laying hens. It is not practicable to feed it in the summer time for various reasons. The bone spoils, smells badly, and the fowls do not need it so much then as in winter. One of the best ways to manage the bone business in the country is for several neighbors to go together and get a good bone cutter which can be rigged with or without power to run it. A gasoline engine will be a very good thing to run it with. Locate this at some central portion of the neighborhood and have some member to run it for the rest. Let him buy bone at the nearest meat market and cut for the whole fraternity.

Cut bone should not be allowed to freeze in winter but should be kept fresh and fed in that condition. If it is tainted in summer it will not do the good that it will when fresh. It can be fumigated if permitted to get tainted. This is done with sulphur. Fresh cut bone can be supplied at 3 cents per pound and it is wonderful the good that comes by feeding it. No one can know its value until he has fed it one winter.

Care of Poultry.

Provide plenty of shade for your fowls both old and young. If your yards are so situated that there is shade only part of the day, take a couple of chicken coops or old boxes and place them a short distance apart; lay a couple of slats or sticks from one to the other and then throw over them an old blanket, some brush or anything in fact that will afford shade. Your fowls will appreciate this and it may be the means of warding off some disease. But few poultry breeders, beginners especially, realize the importance of warding off disease; in fact fighting it before it appears, but all are ready to battle when it does come, remedies of all kinds are brought into use and nothing is thought too much of if it will save the birds. But in many cases sad havoc is wrought before the enemy is conquered, if conquered at all, and great is the loss,

which if taken in time might have been averted. If breeders would do one half of the work before sickness appears in their flocks that they do afterwards, how much trouble, time and loss it would save them, but no; it is too much trouble to spade up the runs occasionally, or rinse out the drinking vessels daily or so, through pure negligence they are made to suffer loss simply because they are too indolent to do the necessary work.

Dirt Floors.

For many years we have been favorable to a dirt floor for a poultry house providing the right kind of dirt is used. If the dirt be dry and kept as clean as it is possible to keep it, there will be little reason for wanting either a lumber floor or one of cement. We have tried all of these and find the dirt floor preferable. In the first place a board floor is more expensive than dirt floor and is harder to keep in the right kind of condition. In the winter the droppings freeze fast to it if not kept banked up in the best manner, vermin will burrow under it, lice will hide in it and filth will get in the cracks and continually make the house have a bad smell.

In order to have a good dirt floor the top of the floor will have to be removed occasionally, and new or fresh dirt from the garden put in and leveled in good shape. It is tamped down, air slacked lime is swept all over it and in a short it is equal to any cement floor and has cost a great deal less. Keep a good dirt floor in a good condition and it will be difficult to get anything that if the place for the poultry house is not high and dry, it should be made so by such methods as are advisable. This may be by grading up or draining, preferably the former.

The Hen That Gets There.

Large fowls will eat more than small ones. The result will be, however, that not the largest or the smallest hen will receive the most, but the one that is active, as it is the small hens, those that can pick up grain fastest, which eat the largest proportion, yet it is the large hen that should really secure the most. When a mixed flock is fed, the hens do not eat the same quantity for each. Some are quick to understand that by being on the alert they can get more, while the less active, large hens, which require more food for support not only fail to get a larger share as they should, but get less than the small ones. In order to equalize the food, the poultryman gives more grain, and the active hens become too fat. Thus there is another strong reason for using pure breeds, and in favor of keeping each breed separate from the others, as uniformity is secured, less food is required, the feeding can be done to better advantage, and the hens will not so easily be made fat and lazy.—Michigan Poultry Breeder.

Winter Egg Production.

Winter egg production on the farm has never been given the attention that it should receive, for the reason that the great majority of farmers have an idea that it is unnatural for a hen to produce any great quantity of eggs in the winter, and they have been unwilling to go to any trouble or expense in order to induce their hens to lay in the winter when they are sure of a good price for the eggs. The reason hens lay more eggs in the spring is because conditions and the surroundings are such that egg production is natural. In the spring the hens have pure air, plenty of exercise, plenty of fresh, green food, and animal food in the form of insects that they gather, and the result is that every hen on the farm is doing her best to produce eggs in sufficient quantity to bring the price down.

Now if it is possible to make it spring-time the year around on the farm, why cannot eggs be produced as well in winter as in summer. The fact of the matter is, they could be, but it is impossible to have perfect "spring time" all year, but much can be done to supply the hens with the same kind of food and surroundings nature provides in the spring. Now we want every farmer who wants to make more from the sales of eggs the coming winter than ever before to try our plan.

The first thing to do is to provide a good warm hen house, and have an open shed attached, facing the south, that it will get the most sunshine. Keep the scratching shed well covered with straw, and in feeding small grains to the hens, scatter among the straw and make them scratch for it. This gives the fowls exercise which is necessary to keep them in good health. Have windows in the hen house opening on the south and the sun shining through the glass will aid greatly in keeping it warm. The inside of the hen house should be well whitewashed, as it not only keeps everything pure and clean but makes the poultry house lighter and plenty of light means good cheer for the hens. Remember that to get the best results from hens they must be made comfortable and happy, and a cheerful hen is sure to produce her share of the eggs.

Do not crowd too many hens in one small house; better keep less and take good care of what you have. See that plenty of fresh water is furnished and avoid feeding too much corn. Wheat is one of the best small grains to feed for eggs, and while some corn is not injurious, too much of it is decidedly detrimental. Green stuff can be supplied by green cut clover, and there is no reason why almost any farmer can not have a quantity of this for his poultry in the winter. Another thing is animal food, which is best supplied by feeding green cut bone. Some farmers have formed the idea that the green cut bone proposition was more to create a market for bone cutters than any thing else, but when the fact is considered that

the most experienced poultry raisers in the country use green cut bone, and have been doing so for years, there is reason why the farmer also should own a bone cutter. Good green bone can easily be secured for almost nothing from the local butcher shop, and when properly cut will contribute more toward egg production than any other one thing that can be fed to hens. Of course if hens are not cared for, and allowed to run out in the cold all winter, and perhaps have their feet and combs frozen, they will not lay any great amount of eggs, no difference what food is given them; but a good green bone cutter will more than pay for itself the first winter. There are several firms that manufacture good bone cutters at reasonable prices, and we urge every reader to secure one. Common clover hay cut when it was green, is splendid as an egg producing food in winter, and should be cut up in short lengths of about one fourth to one-half inch. Ground grain and clover hay mixed into a mash is a splendid ration, but care must be taken not to make the mash too sloppy by adding too much water. A splendid way to prepare the clover is to first cut it fine, and then pour over it scalding water and allow it to stand and brew a kind of tea, and then add the ground grain, mixing all together in a stiff dough. This ration should be fed at night before the hens go to roost.

Before the hens are allowed in the scratching pen in the morning the small grain should be scattered well among the straw so that they can get plenty of exercise early in the morning. Of course this is going to require more work than is usually given the poultry on the farm in winter but it will pay.

It has been claimed that a healthy hen on the farm produces only about one hundred eggs per year, which is just one-half what she should do. Just think of the increased profit derived, provided the hen is made to lay a double amount of eggs, and one-half of them during a season when the price is about 3 times that received for the other half. In other words the second hundred eggs would bring three times the amount of money that the first hundred brought.

Any farmer who is willing to give some time and care to his hens can make a profit of \$2.00 for each hen on the farm. What other crop on the farm will pay as well? The average worth of a hen on the farm will not be over fifty cents, and a profit of \$2.00 from a fifty-cent investment is certainly worth striving for.—Poultry Culture.

Fooling With An Incubator.

We have heard people say they had no time to "fool with an incubator." What they needed to do was to have a lot of good old hens that attended strictly to business and not fool away any time with inanimate affairs that required so much attention. We wonder if such persons have ever fooled

away any time with old hens that would persist in doing just the contrary of what is required of them at a time when a new sitting of eggs has been entrusted to their care. We know of old hens that are as fickle as the wind and to place reliance in them would be like relying on a broken stick. As long as time lasts we will find people who will fool with incubators and again others will fool away a great deal of time with hens.

The kind of fooling with incubators to which we have reference is fooling with them when they ought to have care and attention. Many good hatches have been spoiled by too much fooling with the incubator. This is done by turning the lamp up or down when there is a slight variation in the temperature; continually adjusting the regulator, opening the doors frequently and many other things that beginners practice with a feeling that they are doing the right thing. If an incubator is running along nicely with the temperature at from 102 to 103 degrees, it will be a good plan to leave it alone. It is doing all right. Let the doors be kept closed only when airing is being done or the eggs are being turned. When a visitor comes let him be content with looking in through the glass. Many a chick has died in the shell simply because some visitor wanted to see "how the hatching was being done."

TURKEYS LAYING IN COOPS.

Since one of the drawbacks to successful turkey raising is the loss of eggs due to turkeys making their nests a long distance from home, the possibility of inducing them to lay when confined in runs has been studied at the South Carolina Station, with two lots each containing two hens and one male bird. Bronze birds 2 years old in one case and 3-year-old White Hollands in the other were used. Each lot was confined in a run 80 by 100 feet, two nests covered at the top to keep out the rain and partly hidden behind some bush being provided in each case. The turkeys were fed in the morning to a mash of wheat, bran and corn meal 1, 1, with whole corn and wheat on alternate nights. Twice a week they were given ground bone and meat scrap and always had access to oyster shells. The Bronze Turkeys laid forty-two eggs from March 24 to April 22 and the White Holland thirty-six eggs from March 24 to May 4. At the end of the tenth day examination showed that thirty-eight of the former and twenty-seven of the latter eggs were fertile. Twenty-seven of the Bronze turkey eggs and sixteen of the White Holland eggs hatched. During incubation the Bronze hens broke four eggs and the White Holland six, all of which were fertile. It is stated that all the eggs which failed to hatch were laid during the first two weeks of the test.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB.

The National White Wyandotte Club has just issued a circular which should be in the hands of every breeder of White Wyandottes. Anyone interested in White Wyandottes should send their name and address immediately to the secretary of the club, and receive a copy at once.

Ross C H. Hallock, Sec'y. St. Louis, Mo.

Many small chicks and some old hens are troubled with an irritation of the eyes that causes the eye lids to stick together. The cause seems to be dust blowing into the eyes. Some go out all right in the morning get a crop full and after taking a nap cannot open their eyes again. The only remedy we know of is to oil the eyes of affected chicks and give shelter from the wind. Some blind ones will follow the hen by her voice till worn out. Badly affected chicks should be kept in a coop till they have recovered.

How much age affects the laying of some fowls is yet an unsolved problem. An experiment was carried on at the West Virginia Experiment Station for the purpose of gathering some data relative thereto. About 300 pullets were pitted against 300 old hens, and the contest was kept up for 210 days. During that time the pullets laid 6,209 eggs, and the old fowls 6,349, or a difference in favor of the old hens of 140

eggs. The breeds were white and brown Leghorns, and the old hens were three and four years of age. This seems to demonstrate that the notion of killing off old hens over two years of age is not a good one. But the lesson is not perhaps of general application for the reason that Leghorns are said to continue dropping eggs in large numbers long after most breeds have ceased to lay. One poultryman says he keeps his Brown Leghorns as long as they will lay, and that he kept one hen till she was nine years of age. A good many experiments will have to be made before we can get much definite light on the subject.

LATE FEEDING.

The growing chicks on the farm will need good attention from now until they are taken into winter quarters. At this season of the year it is important that the feeding be just right, neither too much nor too little. The chicks are growing rapidly and in consequence must have sufficient food to keep up this growth. It is not at all likely that they can get the requisite amount on the range, hence it is advisable to give growing chicks grain food at least once a day. On the other hand it will not do to feed them too heavily on grain if they are getting good pasture on the range. If they are fed too heavily they will fatten and be less active and growing chicks should not be even plump, but they should have enough food to keep up a steady growth and a range large enough so they can get sufficient exercise to keep them from getting fat.—Farmers' Review.

Forcing Hens To Lay.

If we were to believe all we read in poultry and other papers we would think that hens are sometimes forced to lay when determined not to do so. This may or may not be a good way of putting the matter. We have milk cows that give twice as much milk as others of apparently the same build and makeup. When fed the same food they will respond with alacrity. There are some wonderful records of butter and milk products from cows. The same may be said of some hens.

All will agree that when the winter is over and the hens are turned out to bask in the warm sun to pick the fresh grass on the lawn and to scratch the half torpid bugs and worms from the leaves in the orchards and groves, there is no trouble whatever about eggs. No one ever thinks of calling this forcing the hens to lay, for they just lay seemingly for the fun of it. What is the reason they lay? Let us see. The warm sunshine, the exercise, the grass, the grubs and worms all have wrought a change and the hens lay eggs. It is perfectly natural to infer that if we can imitate these conditions all the year round the hens will lay, and it will not be a forcing process but the natural thing for them to do.

It will require our utmost exertions to

have summer conditions in winter and preparations must be made in summer. Clover can be provided, and early pullets, and when the time comes provide warm houses with as much sunshine as can be obtained, together with cut bone as a part of the ration, and let it be called forcing if one wants to, but get eggs.

Very few flocks suffer for want of food in winter time but they do not all have the proper ration. The most of them get more than they ought to eat for good egg production, but unfortunately it is not the right kind. If eggs are lacking there is too much winter about the house and no substitute for bugs and grass is provided. What is needed will be to watch the hens and ascertain and supply true hen happiness and the hen will do the rest.

EGGS AS FOOD.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. There are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains 6 per cent water and the yolk 52 per cent. Practically, an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of these men are 80 and 90 years old and have been remarkably free from sickness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste, which is offensive to some, but does not harden the white or yolk so as to make it difficult to digest. An egg, if cooked very hard, is difficult of digestion, except by those persons possessed of stout stomachs. Such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. Fried eggs are much less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only clean and handsome but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be beneficial to those who use their brains much.

How To Advertise.

When once started with poultry, advertising is an essential thing to success and the measure of one's success will largely depend on the kind of a paper the advertisement is placed in and the way it is worded. Personally, we don't believe it pays to advertise much in papers outside of the regular poultry publications, where one is dealing in fancy stock. It is a good thing for the beginner to advertise some time before he has stock or eggs for sale, as it will require some little time for him to become known as a breeder of his variety, and when once started it will pay the best to keep one's name before the public the year around.

Line Breeding.

By Geo. E. Bergain, Earlville N. Y.

No other man in America has made the reputation in the breeding and selecting of Buff Rocks made by the late H. S. Burdick. Wherever we find a breeder that started with his strain (the Nugget strain) and bred them as mated by the originator, we find a breeder that has made a success of the business.

If the instructions given by Mr. Burdick were followed and the strain of birds bred straight within itself, every year has seen an improvement in their flocks, while in nearly every case where the breeder has crossed other strains into his flock his stock has degenerated.

What great foresight Mr. Burdick possessed I am unable to say, but it is a fact that but few, if any, poultry breeders in this country have ever been able, to build a foundation that could stand the storm like "Nugget Strain" of Buff Rocks founded by this grand old patriarch.

While there are today many claims made by Buff Rack breeders as having the pure "Nugget Strain," is a notorious fact that few of them can justly claim that record. Many in their mad rush for honor and prizes bought any good individual bird that they could find and then put them into the breeding yards without regard to strain or parentage until today; there are few, indeed; who can honestly claim the simon pure "Nugget Strain" of Buff Rocks.

The above is an extract from an article by that old reliable judge, Theo. Hewes. What I wish particularly to call to the Poultry Culture readers, is his statement in regard to breeders claiming to have a certain strain of fowls when they have not, as he says, a too common practice, and one that should be put a stop to. The breeder that claims and advertises a certain strain of fowls, knowing that he has no strain whatever advertises simply to deceive would be purchasers should be freely advertised in the poultry papers as a first-class fraud.

Perhaps there are a few who have purchased stock or eggs of some reliable breeder who has an established strain, of course they have a perfect right to advertise their stock as being pure so long as they keep other blood out of their flocks. but if they start with this strain and the first year introduce new blood from entirely different strain, they then have no strain whatever and have no right to claim their birds as such; they have broken the line.

Those who do not understand line breeding may think, possibly, that because they started with a certain strain of fowls their birds remain that strain, no matter how often or in what manner new blood is introduced.

Such breeders not understanding, are perhaps excusable until they find out their mistake. But, the breeder who advertises his birds, knowing he is deceiving people should

be dealt with promptly and in as public a manner as possible.—Poultry Culture.

It is usually possible to give the fowls free range on the farm, and they are nearly always healthier on the range than if confined in small runs.

Young chicks of fancy breeding should not be permitted to roost on perches until after they are eight weeks old, as it often causes crooked breast bones.

TO ADVERTISE THE GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.
\$75,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES.

- FIRST PRIZE, \$25,000.00
- SECOND PRIZE, 10,000.00
- THIRD PRIZE, 5,000.00
- FOURTH PRIZE, 2,500.00
- FIFTH PRIZE, 1,500.00
- SIXTH PRIZE, 1,000.00

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL \$2,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903.
This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company \$75,000.00 in gold, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct.

Jos. E. Hanley
TREASURER
Missouri Trust Co.
of St. Louis.

AND \$30,000.00 IN 1,883 SMALLER PRIZES.

Can you estimate how many people will attend the St. Louis World's Fair? The 1,889 people whose estimates are the closest will receive \$75,000.00 in Gold. You have the same opportunity as any one else to win a fortune.

Every one has an opportunity to share in this great fortune to be paid to the successful contestants. This grand educational contest, undertaken in order to arouse interest in the greatest World's Fair the world has ever seen may bring you a fortune, and if you are careful in your estimates it is almost sure to bring you at least one of the prizes of \$50.00 or \$100.00, while you stand an equal opportunity to get the \$30,000.00. Hundreds of people will be made richer by competing in this great contest. Why not you? Every American should do all he can to help spread interest in the World's Fair, and when he can do this with profit to himself the reason for it is double. You cannot afford to overlook this grand opportunity to gain a fortune for yourself.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES.

- To the nearest correct estimate \$25,000.00
- To the second nearest correct estimate 10,000.00
- To the third nearest correct estimate 5,000.00
- To the fourth nearest correct estimate 2,500.00
- To the fifth nearest correct estimate 1,500.00
- To the sixth nearest correct estimate 1,000.00
- To the next 10 nearest correct estimates, \$200 each 2,000.00
- To the next 20 nearest correct estimates, \$100 each 2,000.00
- To the next 50 nearest correct estimates, \$50 each 2,500.00
- To the next 100 nearest correct estimates, \$25 each 2,500.00
- To the next 200 nearest correct estimates, \$10 each 2,000.00
- To the next 500 nearest correct estimates, \$5 each 2,500.00
- To the next 1,000 nearest correct estimates, \$1 each 1,000.00
- Total \$39,500.00

Supplementary Prizes for the Estimates sent in earliest \$15,500.00

\$15,500 IN EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE PAID TO THOSE WHO SEND IN THEIR ESTIMATES EARLIEST.

GRAND TOTAL OF CASH PRIZES.....\$75,000.00
INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU ESTIMATE.

The total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was 21,480,141
The total paid attendance at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition was 5,306,859
The total paid attendance at the Omaha Exposition was 1,778,250
Without doubt the World's Fair at St. Louis will be the largest ever held in the world.

ESTIMATES 25 CENTS EACH. 5 FOR \$1.00.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST—READ CAREFULLY.

Every one can enter and contest for these grand prizes. Write your estimates plainly on any kind of paper. (ordinary letter paper is the best), using a separate line for each estimate. It is of the utmost importance that you write your estimates and name and address plainly.

For each estimate you send in accompanied by the correct amount of money, a separate engraved and coupon numbered Certificate, issued by The World's Fair Contest Co., St. Louis, Mo., will be sent you with your estimate shown thereon. These certificates to be retained by you until the close of contest. YOU HOLD YOUR OWN CERTIFICATES. Get in your estimates early, as \$15,500 extra is to be divided among the earliest estimates received.

HOW THE CONTEST WILL BE DECIDED.—The Official Record of the Secretary of the World's Fair showing the total paid attendance will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a committee of prominent Judges. Prizes will be paid in cash immediately after. If more than one estimate is correct, the prize will be equally divided.

In addition to the \$25,000.00 prize, there is \$15,500.00 EXTRA prize money for the earliest correct estimates, so that you may win \$30,500.00 on an investment of 25 cents if you send in your estimates at once. Don't lay this aside intending to send in your estimate to-morrow. You may forget and thereby lose an extra \$15,500.00. Do it now.

CERTIFICATES AND HOW TO GET THEM.—One certificate will be sent for 25 cents. Five certificates for \$1.00. You can estimate as often as you wish. Bear in mind—you must send in your estimates and money for same before we can issue and send you certificates. We fill out the certificates inserting on a separate engraved, coupon numbered certificate, each estimate made by you. We then mail you the certificates. If you send One Dollar for five certificates, be sure and send five estimates.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—BETTER THAN STOCKS AND BONDS.—We are receiving from shrewd business men from the large trading centers, monthly orders for certificates, they claiming that the investment is safer and the possibility of large gain greater, than investment in bonds, life insurance or any of the speculative stocks offered on the Boards of Trade in the various Commercial Centers. Most of them purchase certificates systematically, that is, send in every month from one to five Dollars worth. Almost every one can economize a few cents a day and the funds thus saved, can be invested in certificates, and with a hundred or more certificates in your possession, you are likely to wake up some morning and find yourself the lucky possessor of an independent fortune. It hardly seems reasonable that with a hundred certificates one could miss ALL of the 1889 prizes. Address all communications to

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Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

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171 La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BEGINNER.

Having decided that you will engage in poultry either for pleasure or profit, the first important taking is the selection of a variety suited to your wants. I would advise keeping one variety exclusively. This is an age of specialties. People are becoming aware of the fact in order to get the best, they must devote their mind, their energies, and their talent to just one thing. "This one thing I do," said Abraham Lincoln, "free the slaves," and he did it. Concentration of ones' mind will accomplish wonders. The rays of the sun brought to a focus by means of a magnifying glass, will burn through cloth, paper, and even set wood on fire, but it would be impossible for this to be done with the scattering rays. Don't spread your mind over many things, but bring it to a focus on one thing, and watch the result. As I have said choose one variety, and resolve to bring it to a degree of perfection never before attained. If it is White Wyandottes, breed the best, and if Barred Rocks, breed the best. Buildings suitable for both winter and summer should be constructed; many plans can be found in the poultry papers. Next get the best fowls you can afford, of some reliable breeder. Only by purchasing a setting of eggs you can make a start. In the latter case of course it will take a much longer time.

In purchasing feed, get a variety. Buy some wheat, bran and scatter it dry in a trough, and many times during the day you will see your fowls busily engaged in picking up the particles. Grit, oyster shells, charcoal, fresh water, and meat food should not be left out of the bill of fare.

When you have brought your birds to a high degree of development, and a good share of your hatches are good specimens ready to send away then advertise in one or two reliable poultry journal. Make your ad pointed, cut out all superfluous words, and await results. Your ad will be working for you at all times when you sleep, when you eat, and when you are engaged in your daily toils. At last you receive a letter or card, some one wants to buy a cockerel, a trio, or a pen. In answering state your cockerels, trios or pens, whatever the person desires. State that you can please him, and and be sure that you can, if you receive his order fill it the best you know how, and inform him when the fowls leave you. If he is pleased he will buy of you again, he will do more he will tell his friends what prompt and honorable treatment he received from Mi. so and so, they will be interested, and most likely you will get their orders. How true it is that a pleased customer is the best advertisement a breeder can have. If shipping eggs pack them carefully and see that they are fresh and true to name.

Strive to keep the best, advertise the best of any other breeder. A customer will go where he can get his money's worth every time. Study your relations with your customers, put yourself in their place and think

how you yourself would like to be treated. Study your customers, learn where they live and associate with them by letter. Mix brains with your toil.

If this article helps a single person to the goal of success, I will be well repaid for having written it.—Lewis E. Trescott, in Monthly Herald.

Water For Poultry.

There is no more important thing in the poultry yard than pure water, and while a duck or a goose must have enough to swim in, the fact is that a chick will drink as either, though it will not swim for pleasure. Water should be placed in vessels in some shady nook, protected from the sun. The cooler the water the purer and the better will be results. Chicks, like any other creature will contract disease from filthy water and foul drinking pans. Procure earthenware fountains or have a large fountain made of galvanized iron and placed in a box with the north side open for the chicks to drink. This arrangement will keep the water cool, and by replenishing each day the water will keep fresh and sweet. Little chicks especially should have water before them all the time, as they are liable to drink to excess and produce if the water is not where they can get it when desired.

When Hens Stop Laying.

There are always some hens, sometimes a large proportion of a flock that cannot be kept laying through the summer when handled in the usual way, these it is not profitable to keep in idleness. (Too many poultry keepers do keep them along until fall.) They should be culled out of the general flock, separated and fed differently—the object being to put them in market condition. They should be fed a heavy laying ration, with little exercise. On this treatment many begin laying again. Those which do not should be marketed as soon as fit, and those which lay for only a few weeks should also go to market as soon as they stop laying again. Those which show a disposition to keep right on laying should be given exercise to keep them in condition. An egg farmer should never sell a hen unless he has more eggs than he needs, or has another to take her place; as long as the hen lays it pays to keep her. The first choice of hens to be kept over should be from those which began laying earliest, and were kept in laying condition with the least trouble, and for the longest time. If there are not as many of these as are needed, some of the hens that under special treatment laid through the summer should be reserved.—P. & P. S.

To Prevent Flying.

Do not pull the feathers from the wings of the hens in order to prevent them flying. If absolutely necessary, as in some cases it is, clip the feathers at the quills to the first joint of the wing, and the hen can not possi-

ble fly. If pulled out they soon grow new feathers, often of a color not wanted. For instance, in the wings of leghorns we often see white as a result of feathers having been pulled. When cut they do not return until the fowls moult in their natural way, and therefore they are not of a false color.

If so situated that the poultry could not run at large we should keep some of the larger breeds that are not disposed to fly, and a five-foot fence would suffice to keep them in bounds.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas and Rhode Island Reds can be easily confined, and we should not allow any of the flying varieties to worry us.

The small breeds are all right when they have plenty of room to roam, but do not do well in close quarters.

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,
1 insertion 50 cents, 3 insertions \$1.00,
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Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

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Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

EXPRESS PREPAID. WHITE WYANDOTTE Specialist. Exclusive business, stock and eggs in Season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or you money back. Circular free. Arthur F. Hartman, Box 163, Nappanee, Ind.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first prize stock at Erie, Painesville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

EGGS FROM TWO PENS OF BLACK Javas, the coming utility fowl, scoring 185½-183¾ at \$2.00 per setting; also from one pen of Buff Rocks at \$1.50. 2 good Buff Rock Cocks for sale; also 2 fine Buff Leghorn Pullets at \$1.00. C. F. McLain, Bevidere, Ill. 4-6

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My Bantams are bred from the best imported stock and are mated for best results

Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26.
Lea M. Munger,
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VIZNAGA AND AURORA

GREAT RICHES OF THE VIZNAGA'S ORES—THE PRINCESSA CLAIM THE GREATEST MINE IN MEXICO, ONE WRITER SAYS—THE MANAGEMENT ECONOMICAL.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Ensenada, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Alamo, inspecting the Viznaga and Aurora mines. There has been so much said about these properties as to their richness, and some contradictory reports, that I determined to see for myself whether or not the Viznaga contained ore that would run \$16,000 to the ton, and if so, (if it did exist) was not taken out.

I found, first, a mining camp of great activity and an immense amount of development work going forward on the Aurora properties and ore in quantity and quality rich enough to satisfy the most doubtful and skeptical of investors I can say that any one examining the Princessa claim of this remarkable group of mines will pronounce it the greatest mine in Mexico.

"I do not make this as a statement of an inexperienced man in such matters, for I have seen such producers as the El Oro, with a bullion product of \$5,000 daily; the San Pedro and the Paz Matchula, whose shares are selling at \$780, par value \$100 besides the Homestake, Independence and Comstock. I fear no contradiction when I state that the Aurora group, after one year's development, will pay equally as well as any of those mentioned. I have never seen such rich ore in a gold mine excepting the Viznaga, located on the very same vein.

I had read somewhere the statement that the Viznaga could mine and mill \$16,000 in one hour. Since seeing the vein, which is fully seven feet in width, I do not doubt it. The question naturally arises—if this gold is so rich, why don't they take it out if it there and pay it in dividends to its stockholders? I want to know myself, and, like a good many other things that do not seem clear to the inexperienced till explained, it is perfectly simple now.

The ore is nearly as valuable as \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Suppose you had a wagon-load of coins, \$5 and \$10 dollar gold pieces and were taking them to the bank, and you mired and broke down. Would you then quite the cart and let every one jump in and held themselves, or would you stay by your wagon and guard it till you could get a new wagon and get safely away with your money to the bank? Surely the latter Well, the ore in the Viznaga is almost as valuable as coin. If this lot of rich ore was opened up now, without the proper facilities for handling it there would be thousands of dollars stolen, as every piece no larger than a walnut is worth from \$5 to \$10, and the miners could steal from \$50 to \$100 daily in the present condition of the mine, and it never would be missed.

"But the management of this great prop-

erty does not propose to abandon the "wagon" and allow the crowd to help themselves. At the proper time, when the machinery is ready and the conditions for safely handling this ore are all arranged, it will be taken out and milled. In the meantime, the vein is boxed up and a guard stands there day and night, while the work goes steadily forward on the new shaft, and a new plant being installed and the mine put in condition to yield up its great treasure.

The old mine was operated in the most careless and indifferent way. The new mine is being timbered and developed on lines of permanency and success. Nowhere have I ever seen gold mines being developed with such business ability as those at Alamo and in no mine have I ever seen such veins of free gold. You can scarcely pick up a sample of ore from any one of the shafts but what shows the yellow metal to the naked eye.

"A whole new plant drills, hoists and air compressors are being set up on the Ulysses claim, which belongs to the Aurora Extension Company. Here is the same vein and the same quantity and quality of ore as at other points, and the same careful and prudent management.

Send to American Fancier and Breeder for circulars of Douglas Lacey & Company, describing this mine.—Adv.

50c.

Sample

Free.

HOW IS THIS

Modern Farmer & Busy Bee 50c.
American Poultry Journal or Poultry Gazette 50c.
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All for 50c, address
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Do you want to Make Money?

If so, send stamps for full particulars of our "Money Making Propositions," for Man or Woman, Boy or Girl, in country or towns who has room enough to raise some Poultry or Pet Stock for us. American Fancier's and Breeder's Exchange, 9733 Commercial Ave., South Chicago, Ill.

GAME COCKERS? Send 50 cents for a monthly journal devoted to Game fowls. Sample 5 cts. "Game Fanciers Journal," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Game Fancier's Journal" and THE AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER both one year.

BOYS Do you want to join a GIRLS secret society? Here is

your opportunity to become a member of an organization having secret signs, a password a secret code of writing and many other fascinating features. Everybody is joining. For particulars, enclose a two-cent stamp and address Ivan Johnson, 426 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky., and he will also send you a nice present FREE.

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Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.

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HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel breeder for. The youngest cockerel had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

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W. H. INGRAHAM.

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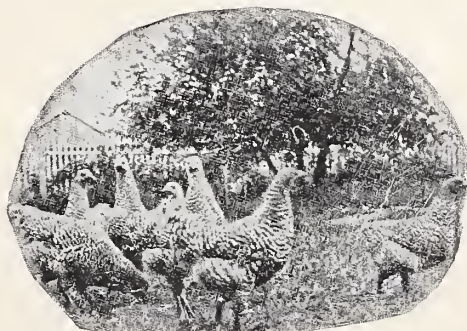
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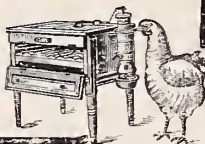
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